

THE MILITARY MONITOR,

AND

AMERICAN REGISTER.

"THE PUBLIC GOOD OUR END."

VOL. I.]

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THE MILITARY MONITOR,

AND

AMERICAN REGISTER,

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AGENTS

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Letters and Communications for this paper, must be forwarded free of postage.

Official.

CARTEL,

For the exchange of Prisoners of War, between Great Britain and the United States of America.

The provisional agreement for the exchange of naval prisoners of war, made and concluded at Halifax, in the province of Nova Scotia, on the 28th day of November, 1812, between the honorable Richard John Uniacke, his Britannic majesty's attorney and advocate general for the province of Nova Scotia, and William Miller, Esq. lieutenant in the royal navy and agent for prisoners of war at Halifax, and John Mitchell, Esq. late consul of the United States at St. Jago de Cuba, American agent for prisoners of war at Halifax, having been transmitted to the department of State of the United States for approval, and John Mason, esquire. commissary general for prisoners for the United States, having been duly authorised to meet Thomas Barclay. Esq. his Britannic majesty's agent for prisoners of war, and for carrying on an exchange of prisoners, for the purpose of considering and revising the said provisional agreement; and the articles of the said agreement having been by them considered and discussed, it has been agreed by the said Thomas Barclay & John Mason, subject to the ratification of both their governments, that the said provisional agreement shall be so altered and revised as to stand expressed in the following words:

Article 1st. The prisoners taken at sea or on land, on both sides, shall be treated with humanity, conformable to the usages and practice of the most civilised nations during war; and such prisoners shall without delay, and as speedily as circumstances will admit, be exchanged on the following terms and conditions. That is to say: An admiral or a general

commanding in chief shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for sixty men each; a vice admiral, or a lieutenant general, for officers of equal rank, or for forty men each; a rear admiral or a major general, for officers of equal rank, or for 30 men each; a commodore with a broad pendent, and a captain under him, or a brigadier general, for officers of equal rank, or for twenty men each; a captain of a line of battle ship, or a colonel, for officers of equal rank, or for fifteen men each; a captain of a frigate or lieutenant colonel, for officers of equal rank, or for ten men each; commanders of sloops of war, bomb ketches, fire ships, and packets, or a major, for officers of equal rank, or for eight men each; lieutenants or masters in the navy, or captains in the army, for officers of equal rank, or for six men each; masters' mates or lieutenants in the army, for officers of equal rank, or for four men each; midshipmen, warrant officers, masters of merchant vessels, and captains of private armed vessels or sub-lieutenants and ensigns, for officers of equal rank or for three men each; lieutenants & mates of private armed vessels, mates of merchant vessels, & all petty officers of ships of war, or all non-commissioned officers of the army, for officers of equal rank, or for two men each; seamen and private soldiers one for the other.

Second. All non-combatants, that is to say, surgeons and surgeons' mates, purser, secretaries, chaplains, & school-masters, belonging to the army or men of war; surgeons & surgeons' mates of merchant vessels or privateers, passengers, and all other men who are not engaged in the naval or military service of the enemy, not being sea-faring persons; all women and girls, and all boys under twelve years of age; every person of the foregoing description, or of whatever description exempt from capture by

the usage and practice of the most civilized nation, when at war—if taken shall be immediately released without exchange, and shall take their departure at their own charge, agreeably to passports to be granted them or otherwise shall put be on board the next cartel which sails—persons found on board recaptured ships, whatever situation they may have held in the capturing ship, shall not be considered as non-combatants. Non-combatants are not to be imprisoned except for improper conduct, and if poor or unprovided with means to support themselves, the government of each nation will allow them a reasonable subsistence, having respect to their rank and situation in life.

Third. American prisoners taken and brought within any of the dominions of his Britannic majesty, shall be stationed for exchange at Halifax in Nova-Scotia, Quebec, Bridgetown in Barbadoes, Kingston in Jamaica, Falmouth and Liverpool in England, and at no other ports or places; and British prisoners taken and brought in to the U. States, shall be stationed at Salem in Massachusetts, Schenectady in the State of New York, Providence in Rhode Island, Wilmington in Delaware, Annapolis in Maryland, Savannah in Georgia, New-Orleans in Louisiana, and at no other ports or places in the United States.—The government of Great Britain will receive and protect an agent to be appointed by the government of the United States, to reside at or near each of the before mentioned places in the British dominions, for the purpose of inspecting the management and care which is taken of the American prisoners of war at each station; and the government of the U. States will in like manner receive and protect an agent to be appointed by the British government, to reside at or near each of the stations before mentioned, within the dominions of the United S. for the like purpose of inspecting the management and care taken of the British prisoners of war at each of the stations; and each government shall be at liberty to appoint an agent to reside at or near any depot established for prisoners by the other nation, for the purpose of taking care and inspecting the state and situation of such prisoners; and such agents shall be protected respectively in the same manner as the agents at the stations for exchange.

Fourth. Whenever a prisoner is admitted to parole, the form of such parole shall be as follows:

Whereas the agent appointed for the care and custody of prisoners of war at in has been pleased to grant leave to the un-

dersigned prisoners of war, as described on the back hereof, to reside in upon condition that

give parole of honor not to withdraw from the bounds prescribed there without leave for that purpose from the said agent. That

will behave decently and with due respect to the laws of this country, and also that will not during

continuance in either directly or indirectly carry on a correspondence with any of the enemies of or receive or

write any letter or letters whatever, but through the hands of said agent, in order that they may be read and approved by him

do hereby declare have given parole of honor accordingly; and that will keep it inviolably. Dated at

Signature.	Quality.	Ships or Corps.	Men of War, Privateer, or merchant-man in which taken

And the agent who shall take such parole shall grant a certificate to each prisoner so paroled, certifying the limits to which his parole extends, the hours and other rules to be observed, and granting permission to such person to remain unmolested within such limits; and every commissioned officer, in the navy or army, when so paroled, if in health, shall be paid by the agent that has granted such parole to him, during the continuance thereof, the sum of three shillings sterling per day each, for subsistence; and all other prisoners so paroled shall be paid each person at the rate of one shilling and six pence per day sterling, at the rate of four shillings and six pence sterling per American milled dollar; which pay, in case of actual sickness, shall be doubled to each so long as the surgeon shall certify the continuance of such sickness; and each sick prisoner shall also be allowed the attendance of a nurse, in case the surgeon shall certify the person to be so ill as to require such help: all which subsistence and pay is to be paid in advance twice in every week: and prisoners who shall wilfully disobey the rules and regulations established for prisoners on parole may be sent to prison, and all rules and regulations to be observed by prisoners on parole, are to be published and made known to each prisoner; and when any prisoner shall be allowed to depart at his own expense, if he has not

a sufficiency of money for that purpose, he shall be allowed necessary money, not to exceed the parole subsistence to which he would have been entitled for one month, if he had remained.

Fifth—And in case any prisoner be permitted to return to his own country on parole, on condition of not serving until duly exchanged, such prisoner shall sign an engagement in the following form.

Whereas, Agent for the care and custody of prisoners of war at has granted me the undersigned prisoner, described on the back hereof permission to return to upon condition that I give my parole of honor, that I will not enter into any naval, military, or other service whatever against the or any of the dominions thereunto belonging; or against any powers at peace with

until I shall have been regularly exchanged, and that I will surrender myself if required by the agent of the government, at such place, and at such time, as may be appointed, in case my exchange shall not be effected; and I will, until exchanged, give notice from time to time of my residence. Now in consideration of my enlargement, I do hereby declare, that I have given my parole of honor accordingly and that I will keep it inviolably.—Given under my hand at this day of in the year of our Lord.

And to the prisoner so granted his enlargement on parole, shall be given a certificate and passport, specifying the terms and conditions of his enlargement, and a description of his person, and notice of such parole agreement shall be sent the agent for prisoners of war, at the nearest station to the place where such parole shall be granted.

Sixth—In case any prisoner of war shall become unmindful of the honorable obligation he lies under to the nation which shall have granted him his parole, and shall violate the same, he shall be liable to be dealt with according to the usages and customs observed in such cases by the most civilized nations when at war, and either nation shall have a right to demand from the other the surrender and restoration of any prisoner of war who shall violate his parole, & every just and reasonable satisfaction shall be given to the nation demanding the same, to shew that if such prisoner be not returned, it is by reason of its not being in the power of the nation to which he originally belonged.

Seventh—No prisoner shall be struck with the hand, whip, stick or any other

weapon whatever. The complaints of the prisoners shall be attended to, and real grievances redressed; and if they behave disorderly, they may be closely confined, and kept on two thirds allowance for a reasonable time, not exceeding ten days. They are to be furnished by the government in whose possession they may be, with a subsistence of sound and wholesome provisions, consisting of one pound of beef, or 12 ounces of pork; one pound of wheaten bread, and a quarter of a pint of pease, or six ounces of rice, or a pound of potatoes, per day, to each man; & of salt & vinegar in the proportion of two quarts of salt, and four quarts of vinegar, to every hundred days subsistence. Or the ration shall consist of such other meats and vegetables (not changing the proportion of meat to the vegetables, and the quantity of bread, salt and vinegar always remaining the same) as may from time to time be agreed on, at the several stations, by the respective agents of the two governments as of equal nutriment with the ration first described—Both government shall be at liberty, by means of their respective agents to supply their prisoners with clothing, and such other small allowances, as may be deemed reasonable, and to inspect at all times the quality and quantity of subsistence provided for the prisoners of their nations respectively, as stipulated in this article.

Eighth—Every facility shall be given as far as circumstances will permit, to the exchange of prisoners; and they shall be selected for exchange according to the scale hereby established on both sides, by the respective agents of the country to which they may belong, without any interference whatever of the government in whose possession they may be; and if any prisoner is kept back, when his exchange shall be applied for, good and sufficient cause shall be assigned for such detention.

Ninth—To carry on a regular exchange of prisoners between the two countries, four vessels shall be employed, two of which shall be provided by the British government, and two by the government of the U. States; and the two vessels of each government shall be as near as possible of the burthen of five hundred tons together, and neither of them less than two hundred tons; and shall be manned, victualled, and provided with every necessary and convenience for the safe transportation of prisoners; the expence of the two British vessels is to be defrayed by the British government, and of the two American vessels by the government of the United States. When these vessels are provided surveyed and approved of by the

proper officers of both governments, they shall be furnished with passports from each government, as flags of truce, and shall carry arms and ammunition sufficient, with a guard not exceeding a non-commissioned officer and six men, to guard the prisoners, and keep them in subjection; and shall each carry one signal gun with a few charges of powder, and shall carry a white flag constantly at the foretopmast head—the British cartel ships shall carry a British ensign at the gaff end, or ensign staff, and the American ensign at the maintopmast head—and the American cartel ships shall carry the American ensign at the gaff end or ensign staff, and the British ensign at the maintopmast head. No cartel shall be suffered to proceed to sea with less than thirty days full allowance of water and provisions for the ship's company, and the number of prisoners embarked on board; and when such cartels shall be established, they shall be kept at all times constantly well provided with sails, rigging, and every thing proper and necessary to make them staunch, safe, and sea-worthy; and shall be constantly employed in carrying prisoners to and from the different stations herein before named, and appointed for the exchange of prisoners; and when carrying American prisoners from a British port to an American port, the American agent at the port of embarkation shall direct the station at which such prisoners shall be delivered, and when carrying British prisoners from an American port, the British agent shall direct at which of the British stations such prisoners shall be delivered; and the agents for prisoners of war on both sides, shall by agreement settle and fix the several species of provisions which shall constitute the daily ration to be served out to prisoners while on board cartels, with the value thereof; and a regular account shall be kept of the number of days each prisoner shall have been victualled on board each cartel, and the British government shall pay at that rate the expence and cost of victualling the British prisoners delivered at a British station; and so the American government shall, in like manner, pay at the same rate the daily charge of victualling the American prisoners, delivered at the American station; but no charge is to be introduced for the transportation or carriage of prisoners, as each nation is to furnish for that service an equal number of tons of shipping. No cartel shall be permitted to remain in port more than ten days after her arrival unless delayed by winds or weather, or the order of the commanding officer of the station at which she may be, whether, British or American.

And in future, cartels shall on no account, unless driven by stress of weather, or some other unavoidable necessity, put into any British or American port—save the ports herein before appointed for the exchange of prisoners, unless specially agreed upon by the principal agents of the two governments. And in case the number of vessels now agreed on to be provided as cartels, shall be found insufficient, the number may be increased, and so in like manner diminished, by agreement, as occasion may require, each nation always furnishing an equal share of the tonnage necessary.

Tenth—Until regular cartels shall be provided, as stipulated in the foregoing article, the transportation of prisoners is to be conducted and paid for by each nation, according to the method hitherto observed in the present war; and after regular cartels are established, in case a number of prisoners, not less than one hundred, may be collected in any British or American port, different from the ports before named, a temporary cartel may be fitted out by order of the commanding officer at such port or ports, for the purpose of carrying such prisoners, if British, to one of the British stations before named; and if American, to one of the American stations before named, & to no other port or place: Provided always, That such cartel shall bring at least one hundred prisoners, and shall receive an equal number in exchange, with liberty to return with them to any port of the nation to which she belongs. And the prisoners so delivered in exchange on board such temporary cartels, shall be certified to one of the regular stations of exchange, where they shall be credited to the nation so delivering them in exchange whether they arrive at the port of destination or not.—But should there not be an equal number at such station to exchange for the number brought, the transportation in such temporary cartel must be paid for so many prisoners as shall not be exchanged.

Eleventh—Commandants of all public ships of war of either of the two nations, shall be permitted to send flags of truce into any of the established stations for the exchange of prisoners of the other nation, with prisoners, to be delivered to the agent for prisoners of war of the nation to which such ports belong, and the agent receiving them shall give a receipt for them specifying their names, quality, when and in what ship taken; and the prisoners so delivered shall be placed to the credit of the nation sending them.

Twelfth—Commanders of ships of war, captains of privateers and letters of marque of either of the two nations, shall be permitted to send prisoners, be-

longing to the other nation, in neutral vessels to any of the stations for exchange aforementioned, of the nation to which the prisoners belong; and they shall be delivered to the agent, and receipted for in the same manner as is directed and expressed in the eleventh article; and the prisoners when delivered, shall be placed to the credit of the nation sending them in the neutral vessels. The expences incurred under this and the eleventh article, are to be paid by the nation sending the prisoners; and the prisoners, so embarked in neutral vessels, shall be permitted to proceed to the port of destination, without molestation or other interruption by the subjects or citizens of either of the nations.

Thirteenth.—Lists shall be exchanged by the agents on both sides, of the prisoners hitherto delivered, and after such lists are adjusted and signed agreeably to the rule of exchange hereby established—the persons named therein shall be considered as liberated and free to serve again, as well as those heretofore exchanged, notwithstanding any parole or engagement they may have previously entered into. And in future, prisoners embarked in a cartel belonging to the nations sending such prisoners, shall not be credited to the nation so sending them, until they are delivered at one of the stations of the nation to which such prisoners belong, and a receipt is obtained from the proper agent of such delivery. But where the prisoners and cartel both belong to the same nation, the delivery shall take place and receipts be given at the port of embarkation; provided that the delivery shall not be considered complete, until the cartel is in the act of departing the port, and the nation delivering the prisoners shall retain the custody of them by maintaining a sufficient guard on board the cartel until she is actually under way; when the receipt shall be duly executed and delivered, and when special exchanges are negotiated in discharges of special paroles, a certificate of such exchange must be forwarded to the nation where the parole was granted.

Fourteenth.—If either nation shall at any time have delivered more prisoners than it has received, it is optional with such nation to stop sending any more prisoners on credit, until a return shall be made equal in number to the balance so in advance.

Fifteenth.—This cartel is to be submitted for ratification to the Secretary of state of the U. States, and to the right honorable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, for and in behalf of the government of Great Britain; and if approved by the Secretary of State of the United S. shall be provisionally executed until the assent or dissent of the lords commissioners of the Admiralty of great Britain be known. And it is further agreed, that after the mutual ratification of this cartel, either of the parties, on

six months' notice to the other, may declare and render the same null and no longer binding.

In witness whereof, we the undersigned, have hereunto set our hands and seals, at Washington, this twelfth day of May, in the year of our Lords one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

(SEAL.)
(SEAL.)

J. MASON.
THO. BARCLAY.

Having seen and considered the foregoing Cartel for the Exchange of Prisoners, in all and every one of its articles, and approved the same, I do hereby declare that the said Cartel is accepted, ratified and confirmed on the part of the United States.

In faith whereof, I have caused the seal of the Department of State for the said United States to be hereunto affixed.—
Done at Washington, this 14th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1813, and of the independence of these States the 37th.

(SEAL)

JAMES MONROE,
Secretary of State.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Fort Meigs,
9th MAY, 1813.

The information received by the general and the movements of the enemy indicating their having abandoned the siege of this post, the general congratulates his troops on having completely foiled their foes and put a stop to that career of victory which has hitherto attended their arms. He cannot find words to express his sense of the good conduct of the troops of every description and of every corps, as well in sustaining and returning the heavy fire of the enemy, as for their assiduity and patience in the performance of those laborious duties which the occasion called for. Where merit was so general—indeed, almost universal; it is difficult to discriminate. The general cannot, however, omit to mention the names of those whose situation gave them an opportunity of being more particularly useful. From the long illness of captain Gratiot, of the corps of engineers, the arduous and important duties of fortifying the camp devolved on captain Wood, of that corps.

In assigning to him the first palm of merit, as far as it relates to the transactions within the works, the general is convinced that his decision will be awarded by every individual in camp who witnessed his indefatigable exertion, his consummate skill in providing for the safety of every point and foiling every attempt of the enemy, and his undaunted bravery in the performance of his duty in the most exposed situations. An unfortunate wound in the commencement of the siege deprived the general after that time, of the able services of

major Stoddard, of the artillery, whose zeal and talents had been eminently useful. Capt. Gratiot, in the remission of a severe illness, took charge of a battery, and managed it with ability and effect. Capt. Cushing, of the artillery and Capt. Hall, of the 17th infantry, [but doing duty with the former corps,] were extremely active and attentive to their post. Col. Miller and Major Todd, of the 19th U. S. infantry; majors Ball, of the dragoons, Sodwick and major Ritter of the Ohio militia, and major Johnson of the Kentucky militia, rendered the most important services. To each of the above gentlemen, as well as to each captain, subaltern, non commissioned officer and private of their respective commands, the general gives his thanks and expresses his warmest approbation; also to adjutant Brown, Mr. Peters conductor of artillery: Mr. Lion, principal artificer; Mr. Timberlee, and to sergeants Henderson, Tommes and Meldrum, who severally had charge of batteries and block houses. The battery managed by sergeant Henderson was, as the enemy confessed, managed with peculiar efficacy and effect with respect to the sorties which were made on the 5th inst. The subsequent information which has been received from the prisoners, has given the gallant troops which were engaged on those occasions additional claims upon the gratitude of their general. It is ascertained that in both instances the enemy far out-numbered our troops. The general gives his thanks to brigadier general Clay, for the promptitude with which the detachment of his brigade were landed, and the assiduity shewn by him in forming them for the attack on the left. To col. Boswell and major Fletcher, for their gallantry and good conduct in leading them in the charge made on the enemy, and to capt. Dudley, Simmons and Medcalf, the subaltern, non-commissioned officers and privates, for the distinguished valor with which they defeated the enemy. The General has in the order of the 6th inst. expressed his sense of the conduct of the regular troops and volunteers, which were engaged in the sorties on the left flank, but he omitted to mention Capt. Sebri's company of Kentucky militia, whose gallantry was not surpassed by that of any of the companies which fought by their side. The Pittsburg Blues, led by lieut. M'Gee, in the illness of their gallant captain, sustained the reputation, which they had acquired at Massissinny. The Petersburg volunteers and lieut. Drum's detachments discovered equal intrepidity. To the detachment from the 17th and 19th U. S. regiment under their respective commanders captain

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Croghan, Bradford, Langham, Elliot, Nering, the honorable task was assigned of storming the British batteries defended by two hundred British grenadiers and light infantry, flanked by an host of Indians and two companies of Canadian militia. Colonel Miller speaks in the highest terms of the captains before mentioned, and Lieutenants Campbell, Gwynn, Lee, Kercheval and Rees, and of ensigns Shep, Hawkins, Harrison, Mitchell, and Stockton. The general requests Colonel Miller, major Todd, and each of the officers above named, together with all the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers who were engaged on the 5th inst. to accept his thanks. The general is under the highest obligation to his staff for their conduct, as well in the action of the 5th as for the assistance which he received from them throughout the siege. Major Hukill, the acting inspector-general, distinguished himself by his assiduity in forwarding the part of our works which was most necessary and which was most exposed to the fire of the enemy. From major Graham his aid-de-camp—his volunteer aid-de-camp J. Johnson, Esqr. and from lieutenant O'Fallon, acting assistant adjutant general, as well as from the deputy quartermaster Mr. Eubank, he received the greatest assistance. It rarely occurs that a general has to complain of the excessive ardor of his men, yet such appears always to be the case whenever the Kentucky militia are engaged. It is indeed the source of all their misfortunes. They appear to think that valor can alone accomplish any thing. The General is led to make this remark from the conduct of capt. Dudley's company of the regiment, as he has understood that that gallant officer was obliged to turn his espartoon against his company to oblige them to desist from a further pursuit of the enemy, in compliance with an order from the general. Such temerity, although not so disgraceful, is scarcely less fatal than cowardice. And in the instance above, had it been persisted in, would have given a different result to the action, as the whole of the enemy's force which were placed near the batteries would have been precipitated upon the rear of our detachment. The pursuit being stopped, allowed time for a disposition under cover of our cannon, & the enemy's batteries were attacked and carried without difficulty.

(A Copy.) JOHN O'FALLON.
Acting Ass. Adj. Gen.

Head Quarters, Lower Sandusky.
May 14, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The governor of Ohio hastens to inform

the good citizens of the state, who have rallied & repaired to his standard, upon his call 'to arms,' with a promptitude and zeal which proved their patriotism and love of country, that their services are rendered unnecessary by the change of circumstances which required the call. The most important fortress of the western country, Camp Meigs was invested by the enemy—information of it reached his excellency, and orders immediately issued. In an instant you were soldiers—the promptness, good order, and regularity of your march to the frontier excites admiration. His excellency is entirely satisfied with your conduct, and for it returns his warmest thanks. He is sensible your domestic avocations at this season of the year must require your labors at home—a sufficient force reached his Head Quarters to afford adequate relief, which he designed to command in person—many more were on their march—but thanks to the valor, talents and exertions of the Commanding General, and his brave little army, they have convinced the enemy of the rashness of his enterprise, compelled him to raise the siege, and seek *his own safety in flight!* The governor therefore, gives you an honorable discharge which I am ordered to make public; & also that you have the thanks and respect of his excellency the commanding general who is advised of your movements.

By his excellency's command.

HENRY BRUSH, Aid.

FOR THE MILITARY MONITOR.

To the Citizens of the United States.

No. 7.

The word "*conscript*" used as a noun substantive, is, I believe, a novel infringement or rather an addition to the English language. It carries, with it, its own signification; and its introduction seems useful. It is derived from the two latin words *con* (together) and *scribo* (to write) or more directly from the latin word *conscriptus*, and means neither more nor less than a number of persons whose names are written together, for any particular purpose. It is therefore not necessary that, in order to be conscripts, they should also be soldiers. In Restaud's French dictionary, the word *conscript* is given as a noun substantive, and its definition in the following words "*il n'est d'usage qu'en parlant des Sénateurs Romains.*" If this definition alludes to the "*Patres conscripti*," I see no propriety in introducing as a French substantive, a word

which is represented as being used for one purpose only, and then as a noun adjective. It is however an error to say that it is used only in addressing the Senators of Rome, for we find Cæsar designating his soldiers as "*conscripti milites.*" It is probable that Cæsar was taken as an authority for its modern adoption in the French armies. Its use, if allowable to designate the persons called into the French armies under the Bonapartean requisition, would be equally applicable to British or American militia. The great sufferings and perhaps abuses in raising conscripts in France, where alone the word seems to be applied, by authority, to soldiers, has given a general disgust, if not to the people of France, certainly to those of other countries, who either know or believe they are acquainted with its abuses; and a resentment, which could not vent itself against the practice, is directed against the word. Had this new-born word been permitted, without unnecessary interference, to grow to maturity, it would probably take a useful rank in the English vocabulary; and some future lexicographer might claim the merit of introducing it among the "many thousand words not to be found in any other dictionary."

These comments on the word "*conscript*" are not made with a view to prevent or accelerate its progress towards public notice or favor, but to resist the traitorous use which tory-writers and tory-editors have attempted to make of it.

It is no compliment to the understanding of the citizens to suppose them ignorant of the meaning of the word "*conscript*," yet certainly the tories have assumed this position, else they would not hope, by calling the United States militia by the appellation of "*conscripts*," to render the war unpopular or the citizen undutiful.

This effort of the internal enemy has, fortunately, like his many other machinations, not produced the intended effect, and has tended but to render his workings more visible and himself more contemptible; he should however get credit for his vicious ingenuity; and from its total failure, may be concluded that a great majority of the people cling to their country by an attachment which nothing can shake; and that the tories become so known, that, like the habitual liar, who will not be believed even when he tells the truth, they will be discarded from good society, even when they profess to be whigs.

One of yourselves.

The Military Monitor

NEW-YORK,

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1813.

✓ SUBSCRIBERS who have removed to new residences on the 1st May, are requested to give notice thereof at the Office.

✓ A few files of this paper from the commencement, remain yet unsold; and may be had at the subscription price of \$3 per vol. payable at the time of subscribing.

✓ City subscribers are respectfully informed that Mr. JAMES BOLEN is authorised to collect and give receipts for money due to this establishment. Gentlemen, who cannot conveniently send to the office, will be waited on.

✓ The publication of Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, so unexpectedly delayed, will certainly be commenced next week.

The address of the patriotic GERRY, to the Senate of the United States, on taking his seat as Vice-President, is in type, but unavoidably deferred, until next week, to make room for the great length of official matter in this week's paper.

Viewing England only as a distant nation, with which the people of this hemisphere should have no particular connection, a consideration of her internal policy, or a speculation on her political destiny, appear unimportant to Americans. Other circumstances, however, occur which render the inquiry interesting.

It is not the duty of Americans to correct faults of foreign governments, and they are bound to regard them only when directed against this country. Ambition is the common characteristic of kings; and, while directed against each others subjects and dominions or in settling the "balance of Europe," should be permitted to exhaust itself in the vain attempt of establishing that inexplicable and impossible scheme.

America, separated from Europe by an immense sea, can be injured only by strong naval powers. Spain and Holland have disappeared from the ocean Russia evinces no desire for distant naval expeditions, the other powers of the Baltic are too inconsiderable to be brought into account. Except from the navies of France or England, America has nothing to fear.

The ambition of France is likely to find full employment in Europe. In her spoliations on American commerce, she has discovered little if any view to territorial conquest, and it is probable a war with that power would, on her part, be merely predatory. France has no neighbourhood with us, she has no contiguous colonies, she has no agents for the purpose of organizing a confederacy distinct from and at variance with the general federal union. Her navy is vastly inferior to that of England; her language is different from ours; and it is due to French individuals, to say, that there are no foreigners who interfere so little or so seldom in the internal policy of the United States.

The territory, designated in the constitu-

tion as the thirteen United States, once belonged to England; the government of the mother country was wrested from her by force; "the rebellious conduct of the colonies," has never ceased to draw on them the enmity and ill-will of the expelled government; the remaining Anglo-American colonies are contiguous to the now independent states, an evident intention exists to resubjugate or dismember them. These considerations, independent of a state of actual war, are of too much consequence not to engage the most serious reflections of the American, and justify his inquiry into every matter connected with her probable destiny. The people have ample proof of her systematic hostility, they are, of course, peculiarly watchful, and it is this watchfulness against the ambition and designs of England that has given rise to the belief of some, and misrepresentations of others, that the American republicans are hostile to Englishmen. A love of America is mistaken for a hatred of the people of England.

The American owes it to his own personal safety, to the preservation of his country and its liberties, to exult in the humiliation of England, because England exults in every evil that occurs to America, because England has been for thirty years at war with the rising prosperity of America, and because her present scalplings of defenceless families, her burnings of defenceless villages, her petty warfare against wood rafts and oyster boats, are all but a continuation of her former depredations—her murder of Pierce—her murder of the crew of the Chesapeake when unprepared for action and unsuspecting of attack—her impressment of our seamen on the high seas—her confiscation of property on the high seas, under new regulations, created for the purpose and which were contrary to good faith and to the laws of nations—her various violations of our neutrality—her exciting Indians to hostilities against us at the time when she herself pretended to be at peace with us. Because America can never expect fully to appease the anger of the "mother country." Because, were England sufficiently strong, she would re-subjugate her "former colonies" and punish the "crimes of her rebellious children." Because America can feel real security against the evil designs and aggressions of England, only in the inability of the latter to do harm.

Summary.

The destinies of the United States begin to develop themselves—the honour of the nation, so gloriously maintained on the ocean, is to be also asserted on the land the defeat of the British land-armies is to be as signal as that of their "invincibles," on the ocean.—To the capture of York, already related, we have to add the capture of Fort-George; and, to the raising of the siege of Fort-Meigs, we have to add the defeat of the British in a descent and landing at Sacket's harbour.—These successes are sure presages of what may be expected, if England will not save herself by peace on the only terms which America can listen to.

The capture of Fort George was effected after a severe engagement, on the 27th ult. The British blew up their ammunition and public property, previous to their retreat. The Americans were in pursuit; and hopes

were entertained that the enemy's troops would be obliged to surrender. We refrain from giving further details, in hope that we may be able next week to give the official relation.

The best account yet received of the affair at Sacket's Harbour is detailed in the following extract of a letter from Brigadier-General Jacob Brown, to his Excellency Governor Tompkins dated.

"Sacket's Harbor, May, 29.

"We were attacked at the dawn of this day, by a British regular force, of at least nine hundred men, most probably 1200.—They made good their landing at Horse Island.—The enemy's fleet consisted of two ships and four schrs. and thirty large open boats. We are completely victorious. The enemy lost a considerable number of killed and wounded—on the field, among the number, several officers of distinction.—After having re-embarked, they sent me a flag, desiring to have their killed and wounded attended to. I made them satisfied on that subject. *Americans will be distinguished for humanity and bravery.* Our loss is not numerous, but serious, from the great worth of those who have fallen. Colonel Mills was shot dead at the commencement of the action; and Colonel Backus, of the first regiment light dragoons, nobly fell at the head of his regiment, as victory was declaring for us. I will not presume to praise this regiment; their gallant conduct on this day merits much more than praise.—The new ship, and Com. Chauncey's prize, the Duke of Gloucester, are yet safe in Sacket's Harbor. Sir George Provost landed and commanded in person. Sir James Yeo commanded the enemy's fleet.

In haste, yours, &c,

JACOB BROWN.

P. S. It is very possible that we shall be again attacked, as Sir George must feel very sore.

The brave heroes of Ohio, consisting of at least 4000 mounted men, were hastening to the relief of Fort Meigs, when they received the glad tidings that the British had retreated.

Seven boats, with muffled oars from the British squadron attempted to surprize the fort at Sandy-Hook, but were discovered and forced to retire.

In this week's news, the reader will see that the alliance between Tecumseh and George must soon cease: the Indians will never associate with disaster.

Various accounts concur in stating that an action has taken place between the American frigate Chesapeake of 36 guns, and the British frigate Shannon of 38, in which the Chesapeake is said, to have been taken. We have not learned particulars. From the most probable accounts, we learn, that the Chesapeake went gallantly into action, and made such an impression, in a few minutes, on the enemy, as led to a belief he must have soon surrendered—some sudden accident on board the Chesapeake, occasioned by an explosion, disabled her in the moment of expected victory.

The authentic accounts, we are satisfied, will bring no disgrace on the brave Lawrence and his gallant AMERICAN crew.

The British squadron lately off the Hook, sailed in the direction of new London, with a view, as is supposed, to co-operate in an attack on the American frigates now there.—Great numbers of troops were hourly arriving at New-London, and every possible preparation made to resist the enemy—the frigates

and town were supposed to be sufficiently protected.

Fort-Erie has surrendered with little opposition to the troops under command of Generals Dearborn and Lewis.

FOREIGN.

Bonaparte was at Paris on the 14th of April, but his departure for the armies was expected without delay.

An able reply has appeared from the Duke of Bassano to the Prussian minister, in which the Prussian monarch is truly characterized. This versatile Prince would be more fit for a vicar of Bray, than to fill a throne.

The British made an unsuccessful landing at Bremen. They were driven back to their shipping by the Douaniers (troops employed in the custom house department.) They left their wounded and artillery and a number of prisoners behind.

Extracts.

Thirteenth Congress.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY MAY 24, 1813.

At twelve o'clock, *Elbridge Gerry*, Esq. the Vice-President of the United States, took his seat.

On calling over the roll, it appeared that there were twenty-five members present.

The Vice-President then rose and delivered an address.

The usual preparatory orders were then adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Precisely at twelve o'clock, the late Clerk of the House of Representatives called to order the members of the House of Representatives present in the Hall; and the roll of the members was called over by states, when it appeared 148 members had answered to their names.

The House proceeded to the choice of a Speaker by ballot. On counting the votes, the following appeared to be the result.

For Henry Clay,	89,
Timothy Pitkin,	54,
Scattering,	5,

It was accordingly declared that Mr. Clay was duly elected, and he was conducted by the tellers to the chair, from which, after having been sworn, he addressed the House in an appropriate speech.

The members were then sworn in by states.

The house then proceeded to the choice of a clerk; when Patrick Ma-

gruder was declared to be chosen, he having 111 votes.

Thomas Claxton was re appointed Doorkeeper to the House, Thomas Dunn Serjeant at arms, and Benjamin Burch Assistant doorkeeper.

The usual orders were then adopted in respect to furnishing the members with papers.

A committee was appointed, jointly with a committee of the Senate, to wait on the President and inform him that the two Houses were ready to receive any communication he might have to make.

The House adjourned.

Tuesday May, 25th.

A message from the President (for a copy of which see our last) was received, by the hands of Mr. Graham, in both houses of Congress.

No other business was done, in either house, than the reading of the message, and ordering it to be printed.

Wednesday, May 26th.

IN SENATE

The President laid before the Senate a report of the Secretary for the Department of War, comprehending statements of all the treaties held with the Indian tribes respectively, since the 4th March 1789, relative to the purchase of the lands, the amount of purchases and annuities, with the amount in goods and money expended in carrying such treaties into effect; made conformably to a resolution of the Senate of the 30th December 1812, and the report was read.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Resolved that the Standing Committees be now appointed.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. MACON in the chair, on the State of the Union, for the purpose of taking into consideration the President's Message.

The following resolutions were adopted without objection;

Resolved, That so much of the message as relates to the military establishment of the U. S. be referred to a Select Committee.

Resolved, That so much as relates to the naval establishment, be referred to a Select Committee.

Resolved, That so much as relates to the revenue, be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Resolved, That so much of the message as relates to foreign affairs, be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. Clay, (speaker,) after some pertinent remarks on the barbarities of the enemy, moved the following resolution, which was adopted without opposition.

Resolved, That so much of the Message of the President of the U. States as relates to the spirit and manner in which the war has been waged by the enemy, be referred to a Select Committee.

The committee then rose, and the several resolutions adopted in committee of the whole were agreed to by the House.

After these resolutions were agreed to, Mr. Grosvenor moved to reconsider the resolution moved in committee by the Speaker, for the purpose of amending it, by adding, after the words "by the enemy," the words "and by this nation."

The question for reconsidering was opposed by Mr. Wright principally on the ground that it's adoption might cast a reflection, by insinuation, on the conduct of our officers.

Mr. Grosvenor denied having any such object.

The question for re-consideration was then taken, and lost.

For re-consideration 62

Against it 74

The house then proceeded to ballot for a Chaplain. The Rev. Jesse Lee was chosen.

At 1, the house adjourned.

RESPECTING THE CREEK NATION.

Copy of a letter from two of the Great Chiefs of the Creek Nation of Indians, to Judge Toulmin dated April 13th 1813.

Sir—Agreeable to Colonel Hawkin's talk, the Chiefs of the Creek Nation were called together on business of great importance—to settle the murder committed on or near the mouth of the Ohio by the Little Warrior, a Creek Indian, as part of his associates were killed.—He and his nephew made their escape.

—His place of residence is on the Black Warrior, at the Creek village.—It is the opinion of the chiefs that he will endeavour to do all the mischief he possibly can, as he is now outlawed in his own country, and men are out in all directions to take or kill him. The settlement in the Fork of Bigby and the Alabama, are desired to take care, for fear he may endeavour to commit some depredation there, as it is a weak part of the settlement. Likewise on the federal road from fort Stoddert to Tennessee.—Should he commit any depredations at either of the above places, it will not be by any order of the chiefs. Should he commit any depredations in any part of your neighbourhood, you are desired by the chiefs to have him taken and treated as the law directs. You must not think from any conduct of the Little Warrior, that the chiefs are any foes of the whites. Should he commit any depredations there, do not by any rash means fall upon our villages that are above you for they are friendly, and will not do any thing that is not agreeable to the chiefs.

The chiefs are desirous that you should get the information as quick as possible, and that you may give information to the Chickasaws and Choctaws, as both nations are perfectly well acquainted with him, and to put him to death whenever they find him, or take him a prisoner & deliver him up to the law of the United States.

You will have it in your power to give information in that quarter before the chiefs or Col. Hawkins can. The chiefs have not settled all their business agreeable to their wish.

When they settle their affairs, they will write Col. Hawkins a true statement of the whole affair, and then you will receive it from him.

The chiefs give you this, that you may be on your guard against that rascal.

We are your friends and well wishers

(Signed) his
BIG BW WARRIOR.
mark
his
ALEX. AC CORNELS.
mark

From the Mercantile Advertiser.

A Yankee Trick.—Arrived at Portland on the 2d. inst. the schr. Grey-Hound, Henry Bull, prize master, from Liverpool, N. S. for the West Indies, prize to the Young Teazer. She was boarded by the La Hogue; but on the prize master's exhibiting the Grey-Hound's original papers to the boarding officers, informing him she was from Liverpool, N. S. for the West Indies, and the crew all answering to the names on her shipping paper, the officer of the La Hogue had no mistrust of any imposition, and permitted her to pass.

On Sunday last, May 30th, about half past 5 in the evening, as two men, Thomas Kane and James Wallace, were walking in company in Bancker-street, near the head of Oliver-street, they were attacked by two men, who spoke the Spanish language, and Kane was stabbed under the left arm; the wound we understand is not mortal. *ib.*

Christians and Savages!!!—It has been often said that the British should blush for the atrocious conduct of their SAVAGE allies, the Indians; we expect that the *Red Brother* TECUMSEH, (when he hears of the infamous proceedings of his Christian allies, at Havre de Grace, George Town and Frederick Town) will be ashamed for their conduct—as it certainly surpasses any thing ever authorised by him. It is true, the Indians make no pretensions to Christia-

nity, whilst the Georgetown conquerors consider themselves the *Bulwark of our Religion*. From such "*Defenders of the Faith*," Heaven deliver us.

Delaware Statesmen.

American Prize-list.

List of Enemy's vessels, captured and brought into port or destroyed by the public and private armed vessels of the United States.

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

303. Brig Devonshire, laden with codfish, sent into France, by the Decatur privateer. This vessel was captured not far from our own coast, but the "yankees" thinking that the cargo would do better in France than at home, manned and sent the prize on a trading voyage, without ceremony.

304. Schooner—, from Quebec, sent into New-York by the Retaliation of that port.

305. Ship—, of 22 guns and full of men, after an engagement of 35 minutes, driven on shore at the mouth of the Demarara river, by the General Armstrong of New-York. This privateer has returned to port after a brilliant cruise; having captured, among others, three heavy armed and very valuable vessels; neither of which have yet arrived. She also seized and gave up several of small value.

306. Brig Two Brothers, sent into New-York, by the Benjamin Franklin privateer.

307. Brig Active, of ten guns—valuable—sent into Charleston, S. C. by the High Flyer of Baltimore.

308. Brig—, sent into Portland, by a letter of marque brig from that port for France.

309. Brig Pomona, from Lisbon for Newfoundland, a valuable vessel, carries 8 12 pounders, sent into Belfast, Maine, by the letter of marque Leo, on her voyage to France.

310. Ship Betsey,—guns, from Glasgow, for Barbadoes, supposed to have a quantity of specie on board, sent into Wilmington, (N. C.) by the Revenge of Baltimore.

311. Brig Dart, 8 guns, of and for Port Glasgow, richly laden with rum, cotton and cocoa, captured near the western islands by the America of Salem and sent into that port. The America had captured two other very valuable vessels, which are expected daily; and at the time the prize left her had upwards of 70 prisoners on board.

312. Ship Queen, 16 guns and 40 men, from Liverpool, with a cargo invoiced at from 70 to 100,000 sterling, captured by the General Armstrong of New-York, but unfortunately wrecked off Nantucket. She was, perhaps, the most valuable prize yet made. This ship was bound to Surinam, and was bravely defended, the captain, his first officer and nine of his crew being killed before she was surrendered. The Gen. Armstrong was not much injured by the contest.

313. Brig James and Charlotte, from Liverpool for St. John's—guns, with coal, dry goods, &c. sent into Salem by the America of that port.

314. Schooner—laden with dry goods, &c. from Jamaica for the Spanish Main—valuable—sent into Savannah by the Liberty of Baltimore. The prize carries two guns and thirty men—the privateer had only one gun and forty men.

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN WAR

At the suggestion of several friends, the editor of this paper, proposes to publish a history of the REVOLUTIONARY WAR IN AMERICA. The great utility of such a work, at the present period, presses itself so strong on the editor's mind, that he has determined to devote a portion of his time to the compilation, AT A LOW PRICE, of a work, which ought to be in the hands of every citizen and which, by bringing to our knowledge the heroic exploits of our fathers, in the days which "tried men's souls," would now promote an emulation of their virtues and patriotism.

A historical knowledge of a man's native or adopted country is naturally desirable by all. The early histories of the old countries of Europe, are so obscured by details, depending principally on fabulous tradition, that little if any reliance can be placed on them. It is not so with America. Its early settlement (as far as can be important to inquire) had its origin since the invention of letters. All, before its discovery by Columbus, was savage and uncivilized life, producing no trait worthy of the historians' pen.

It is not always within the sphere of a man's purse to purchase voluminous or expensive books, and there are not many who wish to be occupied by tedious details—hence the cause why so few can acquire, and why so many are unwilling to acquire a knowledge of history.

A short retrospect of the history of the United States, previous to the commencement of the revolutionary war, will be prefixed. An abstract of the events in the present war will be given in an appendix.

PROPOSALS

To Publish by Subscription,
A History of the Revolutionary War in America.

To which will be prefixed, a short retrospect of the history of the United States, previous to the Revolutionary War.

ALSO—An appendix containing an abstract of remarkable events of the present war.

The entire deduced from several authorities, and carefully arranged. By the Editor of the Military Monitor.

The importance of the proposed publication, at all times great, will, at present, receive much force from the circumstance, that the citizens are obliged again to take up arms against their former enemy.

The heroic deeds, the patient sufferings, and the noble perseverance which, brought a former war to a successful issue, will show how little cause there is, comparatively, for despondence, and how much for exultation, in the present contest.

One object, in the present publication, is to afford the contemplated history at a price so low as to be within the means of every family. When the great labour of compiling such a work be considered, it is hoped every reader will confess it's cheapness, at the price of one dollar, each copy, to consist of about 300 pages 12mo, neatly bound and lettered, payable on delivery.

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